"IN THE DARK AND TROUBLED NIGHT THAT IS UPON US, THERE IS NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON TO GIVE US A GLEAM OF LIGHT, EXCEPTING THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."-WEDSTER.

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JUSTUS COBB. PUBLISHER,

BY WHOM ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND JOB PRINT. ING WILL BE EXECUTED ON SHORT NOTICE.

MISCELLANY.

BY H. W. BEECHER.

MAKE HASTE TO BE RICH.

Men are warned in the Bible against making haste to be rich. "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him." This is spoken not of the alacrity of enterprise, but of the precipitancy of avarice. That is an evil eye which leads man into trouble by incorrect vision. When a man seeks to prosper by crafty tricks, instead of careful industry; when a man's inordinate covetousness pushes him across the line of honesty, that he may sooner clutch the prize; when gambling speculation would reap where it had not sown; when men gain riches by crimes -there is an evil eye, which guides them through a specious prosperity, to inevita-

So dependent is success upon patient indistry, that he who seeks it otherwise. tempts his own ruin. A young lawyer unwilling to wait for that practice which is the reward of a good reputation, or unwilling to earn that reputation by severe application, rushes through the dirty paths of chicanery to a hasty prosperity, and he rushes from it by the dirtier path of

A young politician, scarcely waiting until the law allows his majority, sturdily begs the popularity he should have patient-I, earned. In the ferocious conflicts of political life, cunning, intrigue, falsehood, slander, vituperative violence, at first sustain pretensions, and then demolish them.

It is thus in all the ways of traffic, in all a very few days, as published under my inthe arts and trades. That prosperity which grows like the mushroom, is as poisonous as the mustroom. Few men are destroyed, but many destroy themselves.

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION .- Wheat is most nutritious of all substances except oil, containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts, and barley are nearly as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list, inasmuch as they contain when tresh, a large portion of water. The quantity of waste matter is more than eight-tenths of the whole. Veal is the most nutritious, then fowls, then beef, last pork. The most nutritious fruits are plums, grapes, apricots, peaches, gooseberries and melons. Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time-an hour. As it also conains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it 18 a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which occupy three hours and a half-more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a half-an hour more than is required by the same article raw, Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a halfan hour and a half sooner than chicken. Roasted yeal and pork, and salted beef, occupy five hours and a half-the longest of all articles of food .- Amer. Jour. of Agriculture and Science.

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

It is a very common error with parents, in determining upon the future occupations of their children, to fix upon a profession, or some sedentary employment, for those of a weakly or delicate constitution; while to the robust and vigorous, is posite course should be pursued : the roconstitution will very speedily fall a prey; the latter will be materially benefitted by the very exertion and exposure to which it is supposed to be unadapted.

When we examine the individuals who vs. Poindexter, 12th Peters' Rep'ts. compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre and sickdemand but little, and those of the other islature from changing it. This prohibition

vidual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors, and but little exercise, and his florid complexion, well developed muscles, and uninterrupted Mail subscribers, within the State, \$1,50 developed muscles, and uninterrupted from paid within the year. \$1,75 health, will very speedily give place to Mail subscribers out of the State, \$2,00 paleness, more or less emaciation, and

air. These are important considerations, All communications must be addressed to the an attention to which, in the choice of a profession, would be the means of saving W. B. Palmen, 8 Congress street, Boston, is authorized to transact business for this of prolonging life.—[Baltimore Farmer.]

> A FASHIONABLE CALL,-"How do you do, my dear?" "Putty well, thank you."
>
> [They kiss.] How have you been this age?" "Putty well—how have you been this age?" "Putty well—how have you been?" "Very well thank you." "Pleasant to-day." "Yes, very bright—but we had a shower yesterday." "Are all your had a shower yesterday." "Are all your people well?" "Outte well, thank you." Buren and his immediate complish their object, and repay their tools. Van Buren and his immediate complish their object, and repay their tools. Van Buren and his immediate comflice of President, for the mere purpose that he may be the slavemaster in-chief and he beginning, and looked upon and calculated upon candidates and elections as the black-leg does the cards in the pack, and the chances of might do toward the abolition of slavery for the people well?" "Outte well, thank you." do, my dear?" "Putty well, thank you." [They kiss.] How have you been this

not say that, I am sure I am very good."
"Good day." "Must you go?" "Yes, I have seven calls to make." "Good day."

TO THE FREEMEN OF VER-MONT.

Holding myself responsible to my constitu-ncy for my official conduct, I deem an explanation of my course on a recent occasion due excitement seems to have occurred in relation to the bill for the establishment of Government in the newly acquired territory, (commonly called the "Compromise bill,") report-ed by the Select Committee of the Senate, of which Committee I was member; and some strictures, not very favorable, have been made in the public prints upon my connexion with could vindicate my conduct, on that occasion, in the judgment of all intelligent and imparbill in the Committee, and sustaining it in the Senate were fully given on the floor of the Senate, but unfo tunately my remarks were to imperfectly & inaccurately reported to the public. as to give no intelligible representation of my views. Circumstances have delayed their pub

o that measure. The bill was in the outset grossly misrepresented, and, of course, grossly

were known. party, doubts. That such would have been ed by another department. the offeet of the bill, had it become a law, so far as the legislation of Congress can effect that object, I maintain now. And I do so by a He remarked that the whole controversy was left that body ventured to controvert. Its sound- stitutional question. Mr. Clayton, I have reason ness was admitted by political friends and po- to know, regarded the bill as I did, and considerlitical opponents, by those who advocated and those who opposed the bill. An epitome will lidity of our law he very properly treated the determination of that tribunal, as all that remained

The bill, although a long one, contained but two allusions to the subject of Slavery. The irst was a prohibition to the territorial legislature to pass any law on the subject. The second gave an appeal from the territorial judiciary, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all cases where a question of Slavery was introduced. The objectionable features of the bill, if they exist at all, must be found in one or both of these provisions.

Slavery (by which I mean African slavery) was abolished in all the territories of Mexico, 1st. By a decree of Guerrera, while Dictator, in the year 1829. This was done in the course of a revolution, and might perhaps be considered abrogated by a counter revolution 2dly. By the Constitution of 1834.

3dly. By a decree of the Mexican Congress of the 5th of April, 1837. This decree has been obtained from the Department of State, and has been published in the various newspapers of the country. It is not deemed necessary to repeat it here.

4thly. The Mexican Government was bound by a treaty with Great Britain, not to allow assigned a more active and laborious oc- Slavery in any of the territories of the Repubcapation, demanding considerable bodily lic; which of course prohibits its restoration. exerction, and repeated exposure to the o-exerction, and repeated exposure to the o-fornia when the cession to the United States took place. By the law of nations and of the Such was the law of New Mexico and Calicivilized world, the laws of a conquered or cedbust being the best able to bear up against ed territory, so far at all events as they relate the pernicious effects of that confinement to rights of property and private rights, reand inactivity, to which the enfeebled main in force until superseded by the legislation of the acquiring power, or, in other words till that power enacts new laws. If authority is demanded for this position, it may be found in the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Henderson

The decree of the Mexican Congress of the 5th Apr. 1837, was therefore in force when the bill of the Committee was reported to the Senate, and is in force yet. What then did the is aspect, while others are replete with health, vigor and strength; we are not to health, vigor and strength; we are not to pose to repeal the local law of those provinces, but, on the contrary prohibited the local leg-but, on the contrary prohibition. considerable bodily strength, the first are originated with me. I was the first to suggest It is difficult to induce men to believe that best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong: we are rather to ascribe this very difference in their appearance. Slavery. Little did I imagine, at that moment. this very difference in their appearance, that I was exposing myself to the charge of sume a position the next in opposition to

noticed here. Slavery is a local institution, existing only by positive law. It cannot be transferred to a jurisdiction where no such law exists. The consequence is that a Slave ta-ken by his master into a Free State becomes The case would be the same with a fugitive slave, were it not for the provision for his surrender in the Constitution of the United States, which was introduced into that instrument because, without it, the relation of mast er and Slave would not be recognized in a free State. The result is that a Slave taken

it. It is full as effectual to this purpose as the Wilmot Proviso.—The language of that Proviso is, that slavery shall not be permitted in these territories—that of the bill is, slavery is now prohibited there by law,—let that law re-It shall not be altered.

nto one of these territories, would become

The bill has been represented as settling nothing,—as leaving every thing at loose ends,
—as really prohibiting the people from excluding slavery, if they would. All this may be said, so long as the existing law of those territories is kept out of sight—nay, if one assume that the previous law there can tioned discount administration for years, and to parcel out the offices of power and trust as would best accomplish their object, and repay their tools. Van Buren and his immediate confidential associates were political gamblers, from the beginning, and looked upon and calculated upon candidates and elections at the blank. the sentiments of my constituents?

apon the Supreme Court ;-that the bill would This is a great mistake. The bill refers nothing to that Court. It does not mention or allude to that Court, except as it provides for an appeal from the Judicial tribunal proposed to be established in the territoria. all in the Supreme Court to do their duty. be established in the territories, to the Suoreme Court. It attempts to confer no legislative power on that Court, but, as I have endeavored to show, it proposed to exert the full legislative power of Congress to the exclusion of slavery, by sanctioning and perpetuating the existing prohibition. What then is left to the Court? It is this.—Certain Southern gentlemen, at the head of whom is Mr. Calhouu, insist that the Constitution guarantees to the people of the South their property in slavery,

-that, if they choose to go to the territories with their slaves, the guarantee would protect in the public prints upon my connexion with that measure. I have never doubted that I could vindicate my conduct, on that occasion, newly acquired territories, it overrides and annuls the local law,-and further, that Congress My reasons for concurring in that have no power to interfere with this property in the territories, or exclude it therefrom the Wilmot Provise, if enacted by Congress, would be unconstitutional and void, and that the Ordinance of 1787 is equally so.

views. Circumstances have delayed their publication in a more authentic and satisfactory form; but they will be laid before the public in a very few days, as published under my inspection.

In the mean time, I avail myself of the earliest leisure after being released from a most arduous and fatiguing session, to ask a suspension of opinion until the grounds of my action can be understood. At the same time, it will ed in a reply to Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Berrien. not be improper to correct the very great mis- That reply will soon be laid before the public apprehension which has prevailed in relation in connexion with my remarks on the bill in

Disagreeing as we do upon this question. isunderstood; and, to a very great extent, there is but one tribunal which can decide be was condemned before its import and effect tween us, and that is the Supreme Court. The Committee therefore left that question I voted for that bill with a settled convic- where they found it, and where they were o on, that its effect would be the utter and ab- bliged to leave it. We had, as we believed solute exclusion of Slavery from all those ter-ritories. 'I he sincerity of that conviction, and we could not assume. We had framed a bill of my purpose to effect that exclusion, I ven- which we thought effectual, its constitutional ture to say, no member of the Senate, of any ity, if it passed, was a matter to be determin-

The error probably grew out of the remarks of course of argument used in vindication of my to the Supreme Court. That was true, because the course before the Senate, which no member of to be done, to close the whole controversy.

All that the Committee could do in reference to this question was to see that it should not be left to the final determination of the territorial Judges appointed by the President. This they did, by providing an appeal in all ca-ses involving this question to the Supreme Court.

The result of the whole matter is, that the bill excluded slavery from the territories, so far as the legislative power could affect it. Whether Congress possessed the power to do so, was a question left where the Constitution

What more we could have done I have yet to learn. The Wilmot Proviso would not have been, in my judgment, more efficient. That Proviso would not have passed the Senate. Its very name had become odious at the South. It professes to proceed upon the authority of gress alone, without regard to the wishes of the people of the territories. The South ern doctrine has always been that this subject should be left to them. The bill of the Committee, while it secured the object of the North by excluding slavery, at the same time conormed, in a measure, to Southern views, as it adopted and perpetuated the laws which the people of the territories had previously enact-Southern gentlemen could sustain one but not the other. For myself, considering the practical result to be the same in both cases. I felt at liberty to adopt that form which promised success, rather than that in which

defeat was certain.
SAMUEL S. PHELPS. Middlebury, August 29th, 1848.

MARTIN VAN BUREN .- The Meadville, Pa., Journal says, that the nomination of this gentleman meets with but little encouragement from the old and tried Abelito the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous indi
Let the most healthy and vigorous indi
Let the most healthy and vigorous indi-

The Van Buren Juggle.

Of all the public men of our country, we have ever given Martin Van Buren the lowest place in our esteem. He is one who owes his political eminence and success, not to any high quality of mind—not to any brave deeds—not to any generosity of character—not at all; but the source of his success has been cowardly non-committalism and subserviency on the one side, and the use of party machinery and corruption on the other. His advice to "carry"

THE FORER TO REFECT IT,) would violate the spirit of that great compromise of interests which lies the public men of our country, we lie at the basis of our social compact; and I am horoughly convinced, that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not certain destruction to the United States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion that the country of Des Moines, they would have secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature. They lost it, however, by fifty votes. It appears that the "Free Soil" party run a ticket in the Country and got for it 150 votes. This in the royal families.

We can say to our friends throughout the Union that the only effect of these normations is to one that the only effect of these normations is to one that the only effect of these permations is to one that the outer of the White particular to continue the spirit of that great compromises which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am horoughly convinced, that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not certain destruction to the Union of these States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion that the spirit of that great compromises which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am horoughly convinced, that it could not be so done.

THE FIRST FRUITS.—If the Whigs of Io-with which they have been exceed a majority in both branches of the Legislature. They lost it, however, by fifty votes. It appears that the "Free Soil" Meria and subservince of the White particular to spirit side, and the use of party machinery and corruption on the other. His advice to "carry the South by falling in with the South, and the North by party machinery," lays bare his character. It is a mirror in which he may be seen. He was the father of that powerful combination of corrupt politicians known as the "Albany Regency"—a combination of political gamblers, who, having the great State of New York in their hands, as a stake, with its improve a nath power and The bill, then, would exclude slavery as ef-ectually as the legislation of Congress can do seen. He was the father of that powerful combination of corrupt politiciaus known as the mense patronage and power, could so contrive, and did so contrive, to shape the politics of the had a shower yesterday." "Are all your people well?" "Quite well, thank you; then perpetuate slavery. But the effect of to you."—"Have you seen Mary Battley?" "No, but I've seen Susan C—"
"You don't say so. Is she well?" "Very well, I believe." [Rising.] "Do dail again, soon." "Thank you—I should be pleased to come, but you don't call on me once in an age." "Oh, you should not say that, I am sure I am very good." "When were yours?" "Yer believe." [Rising.] "Oh you should not say that, I am sure I am very good." "When Buren was the cards in the pack, and the chances of the cards in the pack, and the chances of the game. The bill would does the cards in the pack, and the chances of the game. The Albany Regency politicians, of which Mr. Van Buren was the lead, have done more to corrupt the politics of this nation, the state of things upon which it is to operate. It is of the yet, by a man standing on the very thread one more to corrupt the politics of this nation, the state of the yet well, I believe." [Rising.] "Do death of the persecuted slavery. But the effect of the game. The bill would be pleased to come, but you don't say so. Is she well?" "You don't say so. Is she w Another egregious error in regard to this bill is the idea, that Congress endeavored to throw off their duty and their responsibility upon the Supreme Court;—that the bill would therefore, supported him, with an understand-

It is well known that during the period of his Secretaryship under Jackson, an invasion of Cuba was meditated by Mexico and Colombia jointly, for the purpose of free-ing the Slaves in that Island, and to aid the people to throw off the yoke of Spain. The South became alarmed at the prospect of hav-ing a colony of tree blacks so near them as Cuba. Mr. Van Buren therefore wrote to Mr. C. P. Van Ness, our Minister to Spain, in an official despatch, dated Oct. 22d, 1829, in not loud, but deep, were uttered. A way for which Mr. Van Ness is commanded to urge the Spanish Government to make peace with Mexico and Colombia, lest they should com-

he Ordinance of 1787 is equally so.

Now if these gentlemen are right, all our egislation, by way of prohibiting slavery, goes for nought. Certain it is Congress cannot repeal the Constitution. Nor can they deternine its construction. This is in its nature a state of the Constitution o

own views of that question were fully express- BANEFUL SPIRIT OF EMANCIPATION, DE- cian's" wand. The Convention never knew SIGNED TO BE INTRODUCED AND PROPAGAT- where they were till Van was nominated day a letter from a particular friend of ED IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA."

> he held that position, if there was any meas- months ago, proves : or demanded by the South, for which he did not go as far as any Southern man went, we should like to know what that measure was.
>
> One of the letters purporting to be from than the Wilmot Proviso, unless with the Gen. Taylor I have seen. The other I full consent of the slave-holding States, have not. I have not the least doubt that Taylor is pledged to leave the whole

excitement prevailed in the Southerncountry, in consequence of the dissemination of abolition newspapers, &c., through the mails. The South were in arms about it. They must be bill in full yesterday. The question was put on its passage. The Scnate was tied—18 being for, and 18 against the bill. The Vice President had to vote, and vote he did. MAR-TIN VAN BUREN VOTED FOR THE BILL AND IT PASSED. It was afterwards defeated in the House. This was the most infamous bill that ever passed the Senate. It gave to every petty deputy Postmaster the right to ransack your letters and papers, and if he found anything therein which he thought savored of abolition,he was not to deliver them to the owner, ON PAIN OF BEING TURNED OUT OFFICE, Was ever a more dangerous system of espionage and of official tyranny devised? Well, Martin Van Buren voted for it. Had the bill become a law, there is not a solitary paper, which now supports him for the Presidency, that would be permitted to pass uninterrupted through the Post-office Department. Yet they laud him as and in abundance too. the friend of freedom!

Working his way by the South, whose faithful ally he proved himself, and by the "party machinery" of the Regency, he was in 1836 e-

"THE SLAVE QUESTION MUST BE LEFT TO THE CONTROL OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES THEMSELVES, WITHOUT MOLESTATION OR IN-TERFERENCE FROM ANY QUARTER; foreign in terferonce of every description can only be injurious to the slave, without benefit to any interest, and will not be ensured to any section of our country, and any interference coming from the non-slaveholding portions of our Territory, is calculated to endanger the perpetuity, and, if sanctioned by the General Government, would inevitably occasion the

"I do not hesitate to give it to you any occuprate and well considered opinion, that there are objections to the ex-ercise of this power, against the wishes of the slaveholding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in reg-ulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be." Further on he adds, that if successful at the

approaching election, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible an accompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of ougress to abolush Slavery in the District of Columbia, a sinst the wishes of the Slaveholding States."

The Van Buren Juggle. THE POWER TO EFFECT IT,) would violate the ceptance of the Whig Philadelphia Con-

veto in advance, was new at that time, and even good Van Buren democrats rebelled against the Kingly mandate. William Leggett, an able writer, for many years assistant editor who is against it. Why don't men who national administration for years, and to par- of the N. Y. Evening Post, thus expressed his go for "Free Soil," go also for common lest Liberty men should vote for Mr. Van

administration, the Florida war and the Amistad negroes—we thall speak of these matters hereafter. Van Buren was defeated in 1840 CASSADA, n. [a species of the genus Janipha.] own past hypocrisy and prone it too, in a far more efficient manner than we are capable of doing,—we think that to say the by General Harrison, most signally. The people, after a fair trial, had found him out. It is now a people, after a fair trial, had found him out.

No sooner, however, was he defeated, than the 'The roots of the bitter Cassada,' says Webster. No sconer, however, was he deteated, than the 'The roots of the latter Cassada, says 'Weister', Regency at Albany, and its agents in other States, set to work to restore him to power in 1844, by making him the candidate of the Democratic National Convention. So well were the plans laid, that a majority of Delegates were elected to the Convention to nonnot loud, but deep, were uttered. A way for revenge was not yet clear. General Cass was the rival whom Van Buren & the Regency the most thoroughly hated, and they were looking bine to free the Slaves in Cuba, and wrench from her that valuable Island. In the despatch the following passage occurs:

"Considerations connected with a CERTAIN CLASS of our Considerations connected with a CERTAIN CLASS of our considerations."

In the despect nothing further from the South, began to play for the Northern strength; and here we have him, in the year of our Lord, 1848, ent of the United States. During the time tion, written June 20th, 1848, less than two tleman's reply:

that the Miller delusion exceeds in absurdity covered that Locofocoism has forged one the farce played off at Buffalo, by which Marletter on Mr. Fillmore and another on Mr. fin Van Buren was put forth as the Anti-Slave- Crittenden .- Hartford Courant. ry candidate for the Presidency of the United States.-Boston Atlas.

LETTERS FROM GEN. TAYLOR. more than \$64,000 for extra pay; which is more than any ten men have received since the formation of the Government. He is committed, to the and in abundance too.

was nominated for the office in 1835, at Baltimore. In his letter accepting that nomination,
he thus speaks of "free soil."

demand for them in their party, with avidfrom every tainted source. It will be a bribe for
dishonesty, and a reward for had morals.

Tribune, copied from a southern, not the people from the Treasury.

Whig paper, without name or date to perGeneral Taylon, in forty years public service.

Gen. Taylor of the Taylor and Burler nomison sent, in which Gen. Taylor is repre-sented as saying "he would have accepted sented as saying "he would have accepted his example.—Battery. the nomination of the Baltimore Conven-During the canvass he wroteseveralletters, tion, had it been tendered him on the THE BUFFALO NOMINATIONS. During the canvass he wrote-severalletters, all of which are as Southern as could have been written by John C. Calhoun. Among others he wrote a letter to several gentlemen in Jackson, North Carolina. Speaking of the constitutional power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, he remarks:

The BUFFALO NOMINATIONS.

The discontented Democrats, the Abolitionists, the Birney men, the Giddings of postponing all rash proceedings. Through the Birney men, the Bi —a forgery, or if not a forgery, so connectminity prevailed in favor of Mr. Rivering's sweet letter to the State Convention, and pledging its little fellow, Van Bunen. The 'Northern man support to the electoral ficket agreed to by

who can now, after the succesive expe- Vice Presidency. rience of former years, be caught by such loco foco forgeries. No letter from Gen. Taylor should now be deemed gen. And again, not satisfied with the strength of these declarations on that subject, Mr. Van Buren goes on further to say:

"I do believe that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the withes of the slave-holding States, (Assuming that Congress has

OUR DICTIONARY.

CASS, v. t. [French easser; Latin quasso.] To

Mr. Van Buren through his foor years administration, and speak of his conduct in regard to the right of petition—the corruption of his very common noun, in the neuter gender, when it own past hypocrisy and properly to in a conduction of his very common noun, in the neuter gender, when it is nown past hypocrisy and properly to in a conduction.

Hereafter when a person, through the force of circumstances, is obliged to make himself scarce, it may be said that he has Cass-ated t—The example of the Cass are clearly and the first distillery that ever existed in Michigan ample of the Coss-ites will prove a practical illutration in November. CASSE-PAPER, n. Broken paper.-Welster.

There will be a number of these of the hunker genus after election. HUNKS, [modernly called Hunker.] n. A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.— Web-

where they were till Van was nominated. They now rub their eyes, and begin to ask how how he acted when Secretary of State. Show how he acted when Secretary of State. He was the most subservient of Southern lick-spittles. In 1832 he was elected Vice Presi-

It is well known that about this time a great excitement prevailed in the Southern country, in consequence of the dissemination of abolition newspapers, &c., through the mails. The subject which could endanger our blessed Union, I was determined that no effort on my part, within the pale of the Constitution, should be wanting to the part of the providence of the dissemination of abolition newspapers, &c., through the mails. The subject which could endanger our blessed Union, I was determined that no effort on my part, within the pale of the Constitution, should be wanting in the pale of the Constitution, should be wanting that time as were that I went further in this respect than my best friends could approve. But deeply penetrated with the confidence in the discretion, sagacity, and ability of General Taylor. You may rest assured that he will not write himself nor his friends into a defeat. By the part of the constitution, should be wanting the pale of the Constitution was at that time as were than my best friends could approve. But deeply penetrate the most unable to the discretion, sagacity, and ability of General Taylor. You make not the countries the most unable to the discretion, sagacity, and ability of General Taylor. You make not the constitution of the constitution was a provided to the constitution of the constitu stopped, whatever may be the consequences, said the South. Amen, said Mr. Van Buren, and accordingly a bill was brought in to rifle the mails of their contents. We published the Whilst the candidate of my friends for the President of the Constitution, should be wanted to sustain its compression naving neen prospectively a first the same mail which bore your letter, I despatch to the morning papers, in relation to the Whilst the candidate of my friends for the President of the Whilst the candidate of my opinion in factors of the Whilst the candidate of my o

> SATISFACTORY TO MY MIND, DECID-EDLY OPPOSED TO ITS EXERCISE which leaves scarcely a doubt on our mind that the letters are forgeries. It will be After reading the above, no one can say recollected that it has already been dis-

> > LET THE PEOPLE LOOK TO IT. General Cass has received from the Treasury

Should General Cass be elected, it will be the means of taking from the Treasury of the United Whigs just now are peculiarly sensitive upon the subject of letters from Gen.

Should General Cass be elected, it will be the means of taking from the Treasury of the United in which nothing was said of Butler, and nothing was said of Butler, and nothing upon the subject of letters from Gen.

Should General Cass be elected, it will be the in reply to Nr. Pringle's letter, accorrespondence in which nothing was said of Butler, and nothing was sa machinery of the Regency, he was in 1836 e. upon the subject of letters from Gen. lected President of the United States. He Taylor, and hence they are supplying the and description, and backed by evidence raked up

unscrupulously resorted to, as it ever was in the warmest election times.

We see an extract from a letter in the Tribune, copied from a southern, not the proper from the Treasury.

This should be looked to with abiding importance in the approaching election, as it involves, not only the admission of the principle of extra pay, but the unjust abstraction of the money of the people from the Treasury.

which it is taken, as to bear no offensive meaning.

The Whig must be green, very green, ittle fellow, Van Bunen. The 'Northern man with Southern principles' was nominated for the Presidency by acclamation. To complete the farce, Charles F. Adams was nominated for the

of the slightest account any where, and has not

We do not know a Whig who thinks it any thing but the best kind of fun to see these Pharisees stripped of their "phylacteries." The fact is, it is very "agoni-

least, "it becomes us to be resigned."-Brandon Voice.

CASS'S TEMPERANCE.

It is well known, that General Tayor makes no use of ardent spirits, as a beverage, although he is willing that were the plans laid, that a majority of Delegates were elected to the Convention to nominate him. The Texas question came up. He wrote a non-committal letter, as usual, upon the subject. The South wanted something stronger, and they determined to defeat him. The two-thirds rule, accordingly, was adopted, and Van Buren did not in consequence get the nomination. He fell by his own snare the nomination. He fell by his own snare the was mad, his friends were mad; the Regentian to the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject. The South wanted something stronger, and they determined to defeat him. The two-thirds rule, accordingly, was adopted, and Van Buren did not in consequence get the nomination. He fell by his own snare the nomination of the fell by the man to grace it, if the following, from

> Gen. Cass erected and owned the arst distillery that ever existed in Michigan-He planted the seed which to k root at an early day, and has spread with its horrid and fatal effects throughout the State of Michigan and the entire West, marking its bloody path with murder and misery, wherever it goes. We also notice, bont twice a year, a lot of kegs, barrels, and liquor casks, champaigne baskets, efc., landed upon our docks, marked "Lewis Cass, Detroit." They contain imported liquors and of the choicest kinds. The THE LETTER FORGERIES.—The New last arrival that we noticed was about

> > Cass is pledged to veto the Witmot

Proviso. VAN BUREN is pledged to veto any legislation upon the subject of slavery, other

One of the letters purporting to be from than the Wilmot Proviso, unless with the

the New York Express, the following satisfactory explanation of the whole matter:

A Whig meeting was called in Albane, on Saturday evening, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from the Tribane office .-The despatch was as follows:

"Gen. Taylor has written accepting the nomination for President by the citizens of Charleston, S. C., which nominated Butler for Vice President, and then (he) reguliates all political pledges." This despatch, leaving the impression in Al-

any that Gen. Taylor had repudiated Mr. Fillmore, created a great sensation, and a Whig meeting was immediately summoned in the capitol to consider upon it. day boat arrived, bringing General Taylor's Should General Cass be elected, it will be the in reply to Mr. Pringle's letter accorrespondence correspondence, the excitement in some degree subsided among these who could get hold of the correspondence, but not among those who knew only of the despatch.

Nevertheless, the meeting held in the capitol andthe rotunda was pretty well filled.

Most of the speakers expressed strong disnation, and were much disposed, under the exresult, so much to be deprecated, was mainly prevented by the advice of Mr. Collier, who took part in the meeting solely for the purpose

support to the electoral ticket agreed to by that Convention. Mr. King, of Georgia, who South was disaffected towards Fillmore. The feeling of the meeting was almost unaniin support of the nominces of the Philadelphia